

H.R. 3086. An act to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to conditions in the national emergency declared by the President of the United States on September 14, 2001; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 3090. An act to provide tax incentives for economic recovery; to the Committee on Finance.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 184. Concurrent resolution providing for a National Day of Reconciliation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KYL, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1572. A bill to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1482

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1482, a bill to consolidate and revise the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to protection of animal health.

S. 1538

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1538, a bill to further continued economic viability in the communities on the High Plains by promoting sustainable groundwater management of the Ogallala Aquifer.

AMENDMENT NO. 1843

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1843 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2506, a bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KYL, Mr.

ALLEN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1572. A bill to endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator LUGAR, Senator DURBIN, and fourteen other of our colleagues I send to the desk a bill entitled the Freedom Consolidation Act of 2001. An identical bill is being introduced simultaneously in the House of Representatives by Congressmen DOUG BEREUTER, TOM LANTOS, and others.

The Freedom Consolidation Act reaffirms what I believe to be a strong and bipartisan Congressional commitment to NATO enlargement. Focusing on the NATO Alliance's Prague summit in November of 2002, the bill endorses the vision of a Europe whole, undivided, free and secure. Indeed, this bipartisan vision has guided U.S. policy toward Europe for the last fifty years.

It's a vision that President Clinton helped to make a reality through the integration of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary into NATO.

It is also a vision so powerfully reaffirmed by President George W. Bush in Warsaw this past June.

Some hoped that the tragic events of September 11 would weaken the NATO Alliance. In fact, quite the opposite has happened. It has reinvigorated awareness on both sides of the Atlantic that NATO, an organization of collective defense, remains vital to the interests and values of the community of democracies. Moreover, the atrocities of September 11 have reaffirmed the need for the Alliance to move decisively forward on its agenda of enlargement, military modernization, and enhancements of its capacities against weapons of mass destruction.

Today, we can build on NATO's fifty years of joint military planning, training, and operations as the foundation for U.S. and European cooperation in the war against terrorism. Consolidating the zone of peace, democracy and security in Europe should be the cornerstone of our integrated global strategy against the threats of the 21st century.

NATO enlargement must, thus, remain a leading priority of American foreign policy.

Recently, the heads of state of European democracies seeking NATO membership gathered in Sofia, Bulgaria, to explore how they can more effectively contribute to Euro-Atlantic security. Even more important is the fact that these democracies are conducting

themselves today as de facto members of the NATO Alliance. Their troops stand shoulder to shoulder with U.S. forces keeping the peace in the Balkans. They were among the first to offer their services, including not only the use of their bases, but even the deployment of their own troops in this war against terrorism.

The most recent round of NATO enlargement, which was ratified by the Senate with an overwhelming 80 votes, has proven to be a success. Polish, Czech, and Hungarian membership have strengthened the Alliance. Their integration into NATO has enhanced European security and stability. And contrary to NATO nay-sayers their integration into NATO has helped to normalize not only their bilateral relationships with Russia, but also relations between Russia and the West.

I am confident that the Alliance's summit in Prague next year will initiate the next round of enlargement, which will strengthen the Alliance. It will help reverse the historic wrongs of Yalta, and it will bring us that much closer to fulfilling the vision of a Europe, whole, free and secure.

I urge my colleagues to consider supporting the Freedom Consolidation Act of 2001, and I urge them to do so.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1922. Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 1923. Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1924. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1925. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. VOINOVICH)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1926. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1927. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1928. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1929. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1930. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1931. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1932. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1933. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1934. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.

SA 1935. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2506, *supra*.